WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1901.

Hahn's Shoes are made on honor-every pair is guaranteed, no matter what the price may be.

Sensational Shoe Values at 950

Again the advantages of the great outlet of Hahn's three shoe houses are made apparent. The immense sales at our store during the past few weeks have become trade talk and on all sides-by factories throughout the country we are asked to accept large lots of footwear which they have on hand as the result of countermanded or held back orders resulting from the backward weather.

The same discriminating care has been used, such as we always use in buying shoes, and the purchases which we have made consist of only the most reliable qualities which we can unhesitatingly guarantee. Though sensational in the extreme, these values are actual and legitimate, and are here awaiting you.

900 Pairs Women's Lace High Shoes

-made of soft dark tan vici kid; every pair warranted to give honest and satisfactory wear-the production of one of the foremost shoe factories in the land, and which are the regular \$2 values, have come to us a great deal less than whole-sale cost, and we put them on sale at all three of our 950 shoe houses tomorrow at.....

Every size in the lot, but the great lot will not hold out long against the demand which will follow this announcement. No maker could possibly make up shoes to sell even in 10,000 lots for less than 50c more a pair.

450 pairs Women's Sample Oxford Ties



-and Sandal slippers-the sample footwear from which another leading maker took ordersof tan and black kid and patent leather-none worth less than \$1.50, most of them worth \$2; in all popular shapes of toe-qualities in which you can put your trust because they are backed by our guarantee of satisfactory from the satisfactory of the satisfa

At Seventh Street Store Only.

Women's \$2.50 Oxford Ties,

Men's \$3.00 Oxford Ties.

which sell at \$3.

d tan vici kid -made of reliable patent -Girls' Two-strap Sanshapes of toes—with heels of all heights—cool and comfortable footwear—all ble oak soles—grades light and heavy soles;

Child's \$1 25

Low Shoes,

It has always been known as Aeolus

Cave, or Cave of the Winds. Its dimen-sions are 160 by 160 feet and 100 feet high. Having been excavated by the falling.

three of them to be seen at once, a fac-that makes the Cave of the Winds a ver-suitable connection and association with the Pan-American Exposition, the Rain

how City, in the entertainment of the

WORK ON THE PHILLIPS CASE.

Prof. Witthnus Not to Make the

Chemical Analysis,

NEW YORK, May 25 .- District Attorney

Philbin has decided not to employ Prof.

Witthaus to make a chemical analysis of

Admiral Sampson's Likeness Not to

Adorn the Emblem.

It is said that a tentative decision of

the Naval Board of Awards, appointed

some time ago to design a medal of han-

or for those who participated in the Bat-

tle of Santiago Bay, has been reached.

Members of the board decline to give

any information on the subject, but it is

understood that the design will be similar

to the Manila medal. It was rumered

that the medal would bear the ilkeness of

Admiral Sampson. This stery is denied

A WISCONSIN BANK ROBBED.

The Burglars Secure Between \$20,

000 and \$30,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 25.-The First.

at the Navy Department.

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s Cor. 7th and K Sts. 1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

3 Reliable Shoe Houses,

the mainland to Goat Island, at Niagara. Taking the road that leads to the right on the Island, a few minutes brings you to the Cave of the Winds, the only safe place where it is possible to go behind the wonderful sheet of water of the falls. The Cave of the Winds was first entered on July 15, 1834, and those who discovered it found it to be the home of hundreds of eeis. For years people slid down a log to view its mysteries, but for over a half century it has been easily accessible to visitors. TRANSMITTED TO BUFFALO

Thunder of Niagara's Cataract Heard Over the Telephone.

One of the Unique Features at the Pan-American Expositio: -Roar of the Water Gathered by Megaphone in the Cave of the Winds, Having been excavated by the falling, rushing waters, it forms a natural chamber. The bath in the spray cloud, the beautiful rainbows, and the ever-changing effect of the light passing through the descending mass of water produces novel and strange sensations of commingled terror and safety. The compression of air in the strange cavern behind the sheet of water is such as to render the interior of the cave stormy and turbulent, but it is an impressive effect of the majesty o. Nagara. The rainbows form in entire circles and sometimes there are two and three of them to be seen at once, a fact

BUFFALO, May 25.—The great majority of people who visit Niagara Falls seldom get a full idea of the sublimity of the waterfalls and surrounding grandeur until they have loftered about the beautiful locality an hour or two. It is so aweinspiring that the spectacle has a tendency to daze one's senses and for a time people linger about the fascinating river hardly knowing what to say. The mighty roar of the falls greets them long before their eyes rest upon the falling waters. and they see the rapid current hurrying the waters on to the awful brink over which the flood of old Eric flows.

When the grandeur of the scene is fully understood; when the mind is sufficiently recovered from surprise at the wonderful beauty of the river and falls to understand the full magnificence of the spectacle, the visitor begins to search out the features of this world-wonder. It is then that the heart and its sentiments are brought in closer touch with nature the vitals organs of Rev. Edward S. Phil- been installed November 30, 1822. It was

makes music for the ears of millions. So adept has become the application of the telephone, the instrument that was shown with such great curlosity at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, that this music of the tossing, tumbling, dancing, foam-created waters of the Falls of Niagara is being transmitted from the point where the sound is most tumpituous and inspiring to the Pan-American Exposition there to give joy to thousands upon thousands. To accomplish this marvelous result, a long distance telephone transmitter has been placed in that wonderful cavern, the Cave of the Winds, right under the falls. Attached to the transmitter there is a megaphone, and this gathers the sound of the plunging waters for the telephone transmitter. Leading from the transmitter are two wires, and these run into the Niagara Falls central station of the Bell Telephone Company. From this point, or station, a special wire is run to the telephone exhibit in the exposition, where receivers will be available at which the crowds may listen to the transmitted

roar of the cataract, twenty miles away. This transmitted roar is thoroughly realistic. With attentive listening one can hear the water splashing with frightful force on the rocks that have for ages withstood the powerful downpour from

The fact that the transmitted electric energy of the falls is everywhere present about the Pan-American grounds and buildings, and that the very roar of the falls, the "Thunder of Waters," is also to be heard, brings the exposition and Niagara doubly close together. Combined, they offer the rarest treat ever afforded, both for entertainment and edification.

All who hear the transmitted electric energy of the falls is everywhere present Enter the Mayoralty Contest.

NEW YORK, May 25-Bird S. Coler, the Comptroller, said today:

"I shall not be the candidate of any party for mayor under any circumstances, and shall engage in business when my the river 160 feet above.

Some of the Many Uses to Which the Older Ones Have Been Put.

THE BELLS OF WASHINGTON

The First One in the City Called Pcople to Prayers and Occasionally Sounded Fire Alarms-The Chimes at the Metropolitan M. E. Church.

event, as well as the religious and social rites with which they are commonly identified. They early summoned the soldier to arms, as well as the Christian to church. They sounded the alarm in fire or tumult, and the rights of the burghers of old towns in their bells were jealously guarded. Thus the chief bell in the cathedral often belonged to the town, not to the cathedral chapter. He who commanded the bell commanded the town; for at a moment's notice he could rally and concentrate his adherents. Hence a conqueror often acknowledged the imfor ordnance, and the cannon of the conquered was in turn melted up to supply the garrison with bells to be used in the suppression of revolts. Many a bloody charter in history has been rung in and

The first bell to sound its tidings of gladness, sadness, or alarm to the people of Washington was placed in All Souls Unitarian Church (now the Police Court), in June, 1822. It was east at the foundry established near Boston, by the famous Paul Revere, and purchased with subscriptions by John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, and other distinguished men. The Unitarian Church bell was rung for public purposes- until 1861, but its use was then discontinued, because it had, on the death of John Brown, rung a requiem

This bell was used for many years for various purposes. It sounded fire alarms and, owing to the city's limited extent at that early period, and the fact that the location of the bell was then a central one, it was tolerably efficient in this capacity. In the days of the volunteer fire department, when other bells came into use and were employed in sounding alarms of fire, a request was made that the bell of the Unitarian Chapel be the only one used for that purpose. This request, urged generally by the firemen themselves, originated in the practice of ringing false alarms from the various

There was then a large number of volunteer fire fighting organizations in Washington, and the confusion resulting in calling them into requisition was such as to practically set the whole city in commotion, generally ending in a faction fight to determine which was the best company. This happy result it was the ambition of that portion of the population which craves excitement to bring about, which they did by the simple method of ringing any one of the numerous alarm belis that happened to be most onvenient at the time. Thus it was that he Unitarian bell was made the officia alarm bell of the city, and an official ringer was appointed by each fire company, whose province it was to sound the

There is at present but one fire bell in the city, that over the Riggs' Fire Insurance Building, on Fourteenth Street. This bell is Fung automatically from Fire Headquarters by the same electric current that conveys the alarm to the various engine houses.

The bell of St. Dominic's Catholic Church, and that of St. Mary's, the former the largest in the city, weighing 3,145 pounds, were formerly used by the Fire Department in sounding alarms, but the practice was discontinued at the request of the pastors of the churches. They found, they said, that at a religious service when the bell sounded for fire considerable confusion followed.

The great bell of St. Dominic's was in stalled in April, 1865, and, in clear weather its deep tones may be heard in every part of the city and Georgetown.

The next bell in point of size in Wash-Ington is that of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. This is the third bell which has been placed in the tower of this church, and is but a few pounds lighter than that of St. Dominic's. When they both join simultaneously in the pealing of the Angelus, which is rung three times daily-at 6 o'clock, morning; 12 noon, and 7 o'clock evening-by the bells of all Catholic churches, it is said that the sound is distinctly audible to everyone ! the city and its immediate neighborhood The bell of St. Mary's German Church le of an exceptionally sweet tone, and may

be heard at a considerable distance, The bell of St. John's Protestant Episco pal Church, on the corner of Sixteenth and H Streets, was presented to the church by President Monroe. While the bell of the old Unitarian Chapel was received here earlier, St. John's bell is rightly said to be the first rung to call together a Christian congregation in this city, and it is now the oldest bell in use in Washington, having then that the heart and its section with nature are brought in closer touch with nature and her workings, and the glorious sub-limity of the cataract is thoroughly comprehended.

There is no part of the locality immediately about the falls; no part of the mighty chasm, plowed from the mountaint top seven miles away by the waters of the precipice, but what is replete with interest. Ningara's roar and impressions of its mightiness are ever present, and the sound of the falling waters that plunge over the brink of this precipic makes music for the ears of millione.

The district attorney came to this conclusion after consulting with Prof. Witthaut, deciding that not only were the experience too expensive but that he required too much time within which to make his analysis. Mr. Philipin will employ a cheaper expert.

THE SANTIAGO MEDAL.

The dear of the foundry in Boston established by Paul Revere, and weighs 1,609 pounds. St. John's beil has tolled at the funerals of from the church or for whom memorial services have been heid. One of the most tragic occasions which its tolling commemorated was the killing of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Gilmer, and six others, on board the warship Princeton, as the effect of the bursting of a gun. The funerals of the two Cabinet officers took place from the whith which is in the neighborhood of St. John's Church.

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Admiral Sampson's Likeness Not to born with the foundry in Boston established by Paul Revere, and weighs 1,609 pounds. St. John's Church weighs 1,609 pounds. St. John's Church with the funeral beli, ast at the foundry in Boston established by Paul Revere, and weight 1,609 pounds. St. John's Church with the funeral beli, ast at

borhood of St. John's Church.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, when the fear of Southern invasion was rampant in the minds of Washingtonians, the signal agreed upon to denote the approach of the Confederate army was the tolling of St. John's bell and the discharge of the ordnance mounted in front of Gen. Winfield Scott's headquarters on Seventeenth Street, opposite the present State, War, and Navy Department building.

The funeral of Colonel Ellsworth, the zonave officer, who was shot by a hotel-keeper in Alexandria, for attempting to pull down the Confederate flag, took place from St. John's Church.

from St. John's Church.

During the progress of the services a report was brought to General Scott's headquarters that the Southern army was approaching by way of the Long Bridge. Immediately the guns thundered forth the signal and the bell of St. John's Joined in. The large number of troops which formed the funeral procession made their way to the Long Bridge. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 25.—The First National Bank of Mineral Point, Wis., was robbed last night by burglars who dynamited the vault. The thieves took the money from a safe that was kept inside the vault. The vault was easily forecal and then the safe was dynamited, but nobody appears to have heard the explosion. The amount taken was between \$20,000 and \$30,000, but the exact sum has not been determined.

MR. COLER NOT A CANDIDATE.

New York's Comptroller Will Not sideral for the long Bridge, leaving only an escort for the body. Terrorand constrantion reigned in Washington. Men, women, and children, hurried through the streets bent upon flight, or attempted to hide in barriended he houses. It is only on such occasions that the horror that lurks in the sound of the bell cas be appreciated. The alarm proved to be a false one, caused by two regiments of Union troops, which, through some blunder, had fired upon each other. The chimes of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, composed of sixteen helfs, play melodies and discourse patricts airs on all occasions of national rejoicing. They are played by means of levers, which are attached to a key-board, and require a constitution of the body.

EXPLORING ARIZONA RUINS.

Opening Some of the Vast Heaps in the Salt River Valley.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 18.-Work was egun today, upon what, from an archreological point of view, is one of the most mportant and interesting undertakings of late years. Situated four miles east of Phoenix are the ruins of what was once doubtless, a great prehistoric settlement One immense pile, about 25 feet high and 100 feet wide, by 200 feet long, is surround ed by lesser mounds, which extend for The history of belis abounds with ro- half a mile northward and fade away in mantic interest. They have, in all civ- the river toward the south. Some of these lifzed times, been intimately connected smaller heaps have been explored by relic with almost every important historical seekers, and an immense quantity of anclent pottery, stone tools, and cooking utensils has been take from them, while in several instances skeletons have been

uncarthed. Evidently the walls in these ruined heaps were all of adobe, a building material still extensively used, and the decay and weathering of hundreds and perhaps thousands of years have piled the debris around the lower walls, which are still intact. The walls were perfect, protected by the fallen adobe, are from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness, and the great piles of debris would indicate origiportance of bells by melting them down nai buildings of thirty to seventy-five feet in height, while the largest pile must have been of much greater proportions. Authorities who have examined the ruins believe them to have been built by the Aztecs, a people thought to have come up from Peru, across the Isthmus of Panama, and from whom the Zuni and Hopi Indians of northern Arizona are thought to have descended. The ruins, as they lie, help corroborate the theory that the original buildings were of a style of architecture still employed by the Zunis and Hopis, great houses built in terraces, which are reached by way of ladders. The ruins east of Pheenix ere by far the largest of any of the many traces of pre-historic settlements found in the Salt River valley, and it is believed the city once reached farther South, until a large part of it was washed away by the floods

part of it was washed away by the floods from the mountains, or covered by the deposits from the floods of ages past.

Work was first begun on the largest ruin, thought to have been a temple. The walls of that structure will be converted into a museum, to display the curios uncarthed. There has, heretofore, been little digging in that pile, as it was protected by the Arizona Antiquarian Society, but at various times a few valuable relies at various times a few valuable relics have been unearthed. The society is lab-oring on a project to establish a park amid the ruins, and to get governmental aid in preserving the other ruins in the Southwest.

PORTO RICANS IN THE ARMY. A Reorganization of the Provisional

Regiment Ordered. An order for the reorganization of the "Porto Rican Provisional Regiment" of nfantry was issued today by the Secretary of War. The regiment is to consist of 866 enlisted men, formed into eight ompanies of 104 enlisted men each, and a band of 28 men. There will be one lieutenant colonel, two majors, eight captains two assistant surgeons, ten first lieuten ants, and eight second lieutenants. The commissioned officers of the existing regiment will be honorably discharged June 30, and the officers of the provisional regiment appointed the next day for a period alisted strength of the regiment shall be composed of natives of the Island of Porto Rico, as far as practicable, and the pay, rations, and allowances of the enlisted men shall be the same as those authorized for enlisted men of the Regular Army. The organization of the provisional regi-ment will be begun as soon as practica-ble by collatments or re-collatments, for periods of three years, unless sooner dis-charged. The commanding officer, Dis-trict of Porto Rico, is authorized to grant trict of Forto Rice, is authorized to grant furloughs of not more than thirty days to soldlers who re-enlist upon the day fol-lowing discharge from their former regi-ment. The Second Battalion, Companies E. F. G. and H. of the provisional regi-ment, is designated for mounted service, commencing this date.

ANOTHER SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

All the Classes at St. John's College Show Specimens of Work.

Work by the pupils of St. John's Colege is now being exhibited at the college pullding on Vermont Avenue above Thomas Circle. The exhibition will be open from 9 o'clock this morning until 9 this evening, and from 4 until 9 o'clock p. m.,

omorrow and Tuesday, The display is interesting because it shows the work of scholars from the pri-mary grades to the gradinting class of The reptile of the institution. In the same room are the childish drawings of the little boys, seven or eight years old, and the exceedingly elever and careful mechanical instrument work of the last year scholars. Every

duct of the scholar.

The work of each class is distinguished by colored ribbons. The work covers the preparatory, the college, the commercial, and the academic department. Under the red, white, and blue of the primary department, and the primary department. partment are specimens of penmanahin, figuring, and drawing. The second clara academic, distinguished by blue and white, has in addition to intricate arithmetical problems language work, pen-manship, and drawing a display of short-hand work. The first academic class has bookeeping and general business work in figures, and languages. In the commer-cial course are departments of typewrit-ing, shorthand, commercial law, co-nomics, German, French, foreign ex-change, and bookkeeping as well as the nomics, German, French, foreign ex-hange, and bookkeeping, as well as the usual branches.

The institution has now about 150 pupils, taking in the preparatory and the collegiate division. The commencement will not be held until the last week in June.

TO ELIMINATE FRICTION.

The Pan-American Executive Committee Has Arranged Plans.

all the countries on this continent to a breathings are very perceptible econd Pan-American Congress was solematters of Interest to each.

ly agreed upon a definite programme, in and Bolivia, were eliminated from pe-sible discussion. In official and diploma ic circles the action of the committee is

Casualties in the Philippines. Adjutant General Corbin yesterday re-

General MacArthur, at Manila:

The fact that the transmitted electric energy of the falls is everywhere present about the Pan-American grounds and buildings, and that the very ora of the falls the very ora of the falls the very ora of the falls, the very ora of the falls the very ora of the falls the very ora of the falls the very ora of the falls, the very ora of the falls the very ora of the very falls the very falls the very ora of the very falls the very falls

A NIGHT VISIT TO THE ZOO

Nocturnal Scenes in the Reservation on Rock Creek.

Waking Up Animals From Their Slumbers - Bengal's Royal Beast in a Shaft of Moonlight-Rioting in the Monkey Cage - The Owl.

The Zoo at night is a spectacle ordinariwitnessed by but one individual-the keeper-whose duty it is to make his rounds at certain intervals to see that the animals are resting well. But a few nights ago, a Times reporter was enabled to visit his four-footed and feathered biped friends at the national menagerie by the light of the moon-the only light admitted on the occasion, for artificial Illumination is dispensed with at the Zoo out of consideration for the animals, who

would be disturbed thereby, "Now for it." said the keeper, as he emerged with the reporter from the superintendent's office, and both, in the language of the romantic novelist, "wended their way" down the path that leads to the confines of the Zoo proper.

The track led down to the valley of Rock Creek, which was crossed by a rustic bridge, and keeper and visitor emerged at length upon the roadway that is familiar to the public. Following this across another bridge over a bend in the creek, the abodes of the seals, sea-lions, and bears were reached. A deeper shadow, cast by the towering cliff against which these dens are built, rendered the occupants discernible only as black, inert objects. The keeper shook the barred gates, and

was greeted by a series of ringing barks from within, while a slight commotion was visible among the black objects and a splash was heard, as of a body failing suddenly into water. The bears might have been observed to uncurl themselves from the comfortable balls into which they had rolled themselves, and then, probably realizing the cause of the intrusion upon their night's rest, resumed their slumbers, which were accompanied with a deep breathing and occasional chokes and snores. Leaving this extremity of the grounds, and following the roadway, the keeper proceeded to the animal house, which, on its sloping eminence, was bath-ed in moonlight. Nearing this structure confused murmur of sounds, impossible to describe, became audible. Suddenly, bove them all, there resounded a terrible roar, which seemed to arouse the echoes in all parts of the enormous park. It was the signal for the strangest babel of frightful sounds that ever burst upo the ears of the visitor outside of a madhouse. Shrill demoniac laughs, deep toned bayings, and louder and more commanding still, the reverberating roar of the 'king of beasts." The terrors of a night in the jungle, or the emotions of a slave onfined in the dungeous of the Coliscum

by the visitor. 'Are they as noisy as this as a general thing?" queried the latter. "Not at all. This is, in fact, unusual. I suppose one of them has had a bad dream

and woke up all the rest in consequence." Looking in at the dens of the larger beasts, one sees what appears to be yellow jewels with a dull scintillant radiance gleaming from a dark mass that now is motionless, and now moves deftly and almost noiselessly about the cage. This is the panther. Next are the dens of the lions, who are quiet now, and appear to have settled themselves again to repose. Farther from the door is the abode of the royal Bengal tiger. He is slowly pacing the confined area. A shaft of moonlight falls into his cage from a window above and as the magnificent animal comes within this light it is impossible not to admire his graceful and muscular proportions which show almost gigantle in the mysterious play of light and shadow. His eyes glow with terrible ferocity as he gazes upon his visitors for a moment, and then resumes his slow movement. He is by all odds, says the keeper, the most formidable animal in the Zoo, and no one of the attendants dures ap-

The reptile contingency, the snakes, lizards, alligators, etc., are torpid elongated masses. The parrots, who have been rudely awakened, are evidently too sleepy to make any verbal protest, and already have their heads under their on exhibition, and the papers and pads student in the institution has something wings. The same may be said of all the distributed around on the tables are taken from the ordinary everyday progossip concerning their neighbors, and a peculiarly unhappy looking member of the feathered species who seems eternally contemplating the hollowness of life and the disproportionate length of his legs. The hyenas are, if anything, more furtively active than they are in the daytime, and a certain species of monkey is performing gymnastic feats on his trapeze, which seems to "rile" his neighbor monkeys. One of the latter evidently cannot stand it any longer, and he somewhat irrationally, it must be confessed, proceeds to "pitch in" to the nearest monkey in his vicinity, when there is, in an incredibly short space of time, a most frightful commotion among all the simlans. The keeper, using his rod with vigor and discretion, calms the tumult, and things gradually settle down to their accustomed serenity, although the monkey who was originally the cause of the disturbance declines to go to bed, and makes, if posgible, more noise than ever. Most of the The object of the Government of the inhabitants of the animal house are in Inited States, it is announced, in inviting the "Land of Nod," and their deep

The occasional bark of a wolf is heard ly to promote friendly relations between in the open outside the building, and or these countries and to agree upon many proceeding to the dens of these animals they are found trotting up and down their The Executive Committee, having in wired inclosures with nimble restlessners liew successful results to be derived from | The eagles are at roost, and the wild boar he projected conference, has unanimous- is asleep. The progress of the keeper from now on is rapid. The moon, throwwhich the vexations questions existing be-tween three of the Republics, Chile, Peru, the tree in the racoons' inclosure, dising its radiance on the dead branches of closes those little animals sleeping along the limbs. A rapid tour of inspection I taken of the bird house, where the pellcans look ghostly in the moonlight, and a flitting of some winged creature enhances this uccanny effect. Then down sived the following ensualty list from to the grizzly bears and his black relations, both gentlemen being found wrap-"Manila, May 24.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Killed-April 28, Jiminez, Mirdanao, Company G, Fortieth Infantry, John Kitelhone; May 17, near Pasarao, Luzon, Company I, Eighth Infanty, James C. Harvey; Company B, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Lawrence O Hara, Samuel R. Cox. Harvey: Company B. Twenty-sixth Infantry, Lawrence O Hara, Samuel R. Cox.
"Wounded—May D. Lupa, Luzon, Troop B. Ninth Cavalry, First Sergeant Jessie B. Ninth Cavalry, First Sergeant Jessie Thrower, wounded in leg above knee, serious.

The Dedication at Chickamanga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tean, May 25.—Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, Governor Candier, of Georgia, and a large party of South Carolinans, escortage by a regiment of South Carolinans, escortage by a regiment of South Carolina militate by a register of the south the electric the south the electron this, how

Exclusive agents for the Jenness Miller Shoes for la-

Oxfords \$3.00 Boots\$3.50

Exclusive Agents for the Hu-man-ic Shoes for menall leathers-high or low cut -at\$4.00

Two Special Drives in Canvas Oxfords.

These two items will make a few very busy hours for us Monday-for we have only 50 pairs of the Boys' Oxfords, and only 40 pairs of the Men's Oxfords.

Boys' Canvas Oxfordsleather soles-you know what they're worth-our price while they last.\$1.00

Men's Canvas Oxfordsleather tip on heel fox-our price while they last.\$1.98

Our \$2.49 Oxfords for Ladies are \$3.00

Everywhere else. Comparison will prove that, and you'll find in this line and in every other line of Oxfords at Crocker's that you save from 50c to \$1 on each pair.

Ladies' Patent Leather Oxfords.

The swell shape of Washingten-Mannish Model, just what the mode demands for

Children's Oxfords and Low Shoes.

All the stylish shapes in Oxfords for the little onessize 8 to 11...... \$1.25 evening wear. Only \$2.98 | 11½ to 2..........\$1.50

CROCKER'S, Shoes Shined Free.

GOING TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Many of the General Army Officers Planning the Trip.

It is probable that before the 1st of July there will be an exedus to the Philippine of nearly all of the general officers of the staff bureaus of the army. General Bates, Inspector General of the Army, has al awalting his door upon the following ready sailed for Manila, General Greely A Great Building in the Transept of day, could faintly be conceived. One felt | will sail in a few days for the Philippine inclined to forgive the cats, who give by way of the Suez Canal, Adjutant Gennocturnal concerts upon his back fence. eral Corbin has arranged for passage The keeper unlocked the heavy door of from San Francisco on the transport the animal house, and entered, followed Hancock June 25, and yesterday Surgeon General Sternberg announced that he rial Day in Cambridge centres always would probably sail on the same vessel. around hemorial Heir, the great building, voyage to the Philippines this summer the memory of those sons of Harvard are Commissary General Weston, Gener- who fought in the ranks of the Union. al Bird, of the Transport Service, and The impression which the transept-where Paymaster General Bates. Should these the names of those who died in battle are Paymaster General Bates. Should these officers all decide to make the trip, there would be but few of the chiefs of staff bureaus of the army remaining in Washington. These would be Judge Advocate General Davis, Quariermaster General Ludington, General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, and General Buffington, Chief of Ordnance. General Sternberg, will make a personal inspection of the different hospituls of the army in the Philippines, and should General Weston decide to go he will undoubtedly make a thorough enquiry into the system of furnishing subsistence into the system of furnishing subsistence to the soldiers and the question of garrin rations.

WITHHELD THEIR REPORT.

Action of the Cuban Commission Which Visited Washington.

General Wood has reported to the Secretary of War that no definite action has yet been taken by the Constitutional Convention in regard to the question of the Washingtor and conferred with the Sec- as follows: retary of War as to the meaning of the latt amendment has not yet presented to the convention any format report, nor made any formal recommendations,

This statement was somewhat of a surprise to the officials of the War Departaent as it was supposed that the delegament as it was supposed that the delega-tion had made a report in regard to its visit to Washington. General Wood of-fixed no explanation for the failure of the delegation to make a report, but it is supposed here that instead of reporting to the convention, the delegation went into conference with the special commit-tee appointed to draw up a form of rela-tions based upon the Piatt amendment.

COULD NOT STAND CHICAGO. An Employe of the Treasury Depart-

ment Resigns. One of the clerks in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who had been ordered to Chicago to complete the work on the plans of the Chica go postoffice, sent in his resignation yes erday. The awful prespect of having to go there and live was too much for him and he said in explanation that while he regretted very much leaving the Government service, there were some things he could not stand, and one of them was

Consolidation of Two Lodges.

There are several flourishing lodges of nights of Honor in Washington. The idest and the one having the largest embership is Federal Lodge, which has nearly a quarter of a century. The Capiof Lodge of the same order has recenty been consolidated with the Federal, Edly been consolidated with the Federal, Edward A. Oldham being elected Dictator of the consolidated lodge. The officers are: Post Dictator, Francis F. Bales; Vice Dictator, Frank C. Jones; Assistant Pictator, Willias, T. Resenbaum; Reporter, H. W. Smith, Fibancial Reporter, A. A. Taylor; Treasurer, F. B. Deltymple: Chuplain, W., Jam L. Marsh, Guide, Benjamin Franklin; Guardian N. C. Martia, The trustees of the louge are W. L. Marsh, N. C. Martin, and Benjamin Franklin.

Good Music for a Commencement. The annual commencement of Flynn's usiness College, at the New National heatre on June 12, will have a very claborate musical programme. Among the numbers will be a mixed orchestra, of twenty pieces, a mandolin and guitar orchestra of forty persons, the Arion Singing Society of fifty voices; vocal soles by

HARVARD'S SOLDIER DEAD

Two Memorials to Those Who Fell During the Civil War.

Which Are Inscribed the Names of Those Who Wore the Blue-The Monument on the Playground.

Other officers, who are contemplating a completed in 1878, which was erected to death-they remain with me as the symbol of the other great majesty in the world. There's one, that's religion. And

the other's country." The number of names is 136-97 from the college, 17 from the Medical School, 13 from the Law School, 6 from the Scientific School, 2 from the Divinity School, and 1

from the Astronomical Observatory. The chief inscriptions in the transept are well worth repeating, as a part of the finest testimony which New England has relations to exist between Cuba and the to show to the memory of the heroes of Juited States. He has also explained that the civil war. The first, in translation he Cuban delegation which came to from the Latin in which it is written, is

Commemorates the Patriotism
Of the Graduates and Students of This University
Who Served in the Army and Navy of the
United States During the War for the Preservation of the Union, And Upon These Tablets Are Inscribed the Names of Those Among Them Who Died in That Service.

The second:

In Memory of
The Men Trained Here
Who
Gave Their Lives for Their Country
This Hall is Built
By Their Classmates and Friends
To the End That Ensamples of Manhood
Be Ever in Honor Among You.

While the third, in the Latin of Cicero, has been rendered thus: This is the best comfort unto their parents, that they have forgotten such strong defences of the Republic, unto their children that they shall have of their own kindred examples of manhood, unto their wives that they shall be widows of husbands fitter for eulogy than for

The windows of the transept are sympolic of the same high sacrifice of life. Here is a translation in a panel in the

Greeting, whee'er then art. Then see'st the names of the men of Harvard who in arcient youth or manhood's riper resolution laid down their lives that the Republic might live. Pattern the life by the principles they maintained in death, to make men freer, happier, and more united.

Memorial Hall, however, is not the only reminder that Harvard did not shrink from her duty in the great war between njoyed an uninterrupted existence for the States. Across the Charles River lies the playground of the university, known as Soldiers' Field. A monument near the entrance tells by its inscription

the meaning of the name: To the Happy Memory of JAMES SAVAGE, CHARLES RUSSELL LOWELL, EDWARD BARRY DALTON, STEPHEN GEORGE PERKINS, JAMES JACKSON LOWELL, ROBERT GOULD SHAW.

HENRY LEE HIGGINSON. Below is inscribed Emerson's beautiful quatrain, which one finds in the editions of his poems under the title of "Sacrifice,"

There came a voice without reely— 'Tis man's perdition to be safe. When for the truth he nught to die. It is by this shaft, placed near a beautiful elm, that the student passes on his way to the sports which occupy so much of his attention, but which, it was the hope of the giver of the field, might by this desilication be forever associated in his